WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH. 2, 1858

23"Mr. ISRABI, K. JARES, of Philadelphia, is our general travelling ent, acabated by Jares Denouse, John Collins, J. Harritt, Educate Wiley, John K. Denetso, E. A. Evans, R. S. Jares, T. Asinxan, P.

DAVIS, R. T. ROBERGO.

B. M. BEAY is authorized to collect moneys due the nam Office for subscriptions and advertisements in the District of

Columbia.

182-Mr. C. W. James, No. I Harrison street, Cincinnati, Obio, is our
general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by
11. J. Thomas, William R. Thomas, Thos. M. James, and Richard Learn.

CALIFORNIA AND LECOMPTON.

We ask of our readers a careful perusal of the letter of Col. B. F. Washington, of California, published in the Union this morning. Col. Washington is acknowledged to be one of the ablest political writers in the Union. He was for many years connected with the press in California, and his labors with his pen have largely contributed to make the democratic party in that State the great and powerful party it now is. As one of the founders and cherished lead ers of that party in California, he has come to its defence in the letter we publish, and with his usual eloquence and ability. In connexion with Colonel Washington's letter we also publish the following extract of a private letter from a most reliable source in San Francisco, received in this city yesterday and dated February 4th, which gives a most grati fying account of the state of public feeling in Califor nia upon the question of admitting Kansas to the Union with the Lecompton constitution. We commend this extract to the special attention of our neighbors of the National Intelligencer, whose eyes seem to have been wholly engrossed on Monday with the random speculations of a Douglas journal in California, but who may find, we venture to suggest something more reliable than that, as an indication of public opinion, in the known action of the Califor nia legislature:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4, 1858. Attempts have been made to endorse Douglas in the gislature. In the house a resolution to that effect was legislature. In the house a resolution to that effect was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 58 to 8. There is one in the senate which will come up for consideration Thursday week. There is no doubt but that it will be defeated by a very decided majority. You may, therefore, feel satisfied that California is perfectly "sound" on the question of the immediate admission of Kansas. The sorry attempt at a speech made by Mr. Broderick has disgusted even his friends. It is humiliating in the extreme that attempt at a speech made by all, botterick has disgusted even his friends. It is humiliating in the extreme that our State should be so grossly misrepresented. I assure you he has no open sympathizers among the democracy.

ROBERT J. WALKER BEFORE AND AFTER.

Mr. Walker's strained doctrines about the sove reignty of the people, are maintained very much upon the principle which controlled the good old lady who served her guests with stale cake, assuring them, that she had, stowed away, well frozen, the very best mince pies in the world; but that it would take an hour or more to warm them for eating. Mr Walker's sovereign power is a most reserved and dainty affair, too. The people have it all; but the people cannot delegate it. A conveyance of authority to the representative, is a mere direction to a clerk to draw up the papers, that they may be examined, discussed and approved or disapproved, by the sov ereign power. The sovereigns-sovereign as they are, even in our representative and deliberative government, cannot delegate to agents the least, mere temporary authority so as to bind the principals. Now we do not impeach Mr. Walker's democracy in all this-for it is the very purest democracy in the world-it is all democracy. There is not a shade of representative character in it. It is the most unadulterated, unmitigated, pure democracy we have had, possibly excepting that which originated the Topeka constitution and government; which Mr. Walker denounced as open rebellion against the laws, and the constitution of the United

Mr. Walker's letter to the Indiana meeting is a curious production. He maintains the right of the people, under the territorial government and the authority of Congress, to form a State constitution The act of 1854, in his view, was an enabling act In his inaugural address in Kansas, dated the 27th

"Under our practice, the preliminary act of framing State constitution is uniformly performed through the in-strumentality of a convention chosen by the people them-selves. That convention is now about to be elected by you under the call of the territorial legislature, created, and still recognised by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it, in the comprehensive language of the organic law, "with full power to make such an enactment," and 'the authority of the convention is distinctly recognised in my instructions from the President of the United States. Those who oppose this course cannot over the alleged irregularity of the territorial legislature."

Mr. Walker continues, and we like to quote from him because we feel sure from his letters he reads his own works :

The people of Kansas, then, are invited by the high-est authority known to the constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a constitution and State government. The law has per-formed its entire and appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compet the performance of that duty. Throughout our whole Union, however, and wherever free government precails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage author-ize those who do vote to act for them in that contingen-

Mr. Walker then proceeds to declare that the territorial legislature had ample power to call the convention, and to denounce those as traitors and rebels who oppose its authority.

We thus establish two points tarough the testi mony of Mr. Walker-first the legality of the election of the 15th of June, and secondly the authority of the convention to frame a constitution and State

We now come to Mr. Walker's process of invali dating the election of the 15th of June and of the convention. Well, what is it? Why, because he, and as he declares, and the President, advised the sub. mission of the constitution to the people, and it was not done. It is an odd presentation to make that the constitution is invalid, because Mr. Walker, Mr. Douglas, or anybody else, promised that it should be referred to the people for ratification or rejection. and it was not done. That may have been the way they would have acted; but how it can be pleaded that a refusal on the part of the convention to be guided by their advice, impairs and destroys the authority of the delegates, we do not clearly see. Mr. Walker is evidently determined that there shall be no misunderstanding about his position in this respect. He complains in one breath of Executive diclation, and in the next appeals to his instructions and his everlasting inaugural address, to show what was not only the duty, but what evidently he regards as the authority of the convention. If it is dictation to sustain the action of the people of Kansas under the

be to act on the mere opinions of the late governor in opposition to the convention?

very well quoted to find out Mr. Walker's opinions. but they are not good interpreters of the opinions, of the people of Kansas, certainly no legal aujudgment.

One would suppose, from Mr. Walker's letters, ound in the fact that his advice and directions, were wholly followed by the convention. That may be a grievance to him, but it is simply ridiculous to urge that it invalidates laws and constitutions. Mr. Walker's labors in Kansas seem to have been largely irected to put upon record a complete refutation of all he might say after leaving the Territory; and it the ust be confessed he has succeeded most admirably. He can't take a step without running against his Kansas declarations. New roads are not all well worked

THE MORAL VALUE OF OUR APPROACHING VIC-TORY.

The rapidly-growing sentiment in Kansas in favor of immediate admission under the Lecompton constitution—the complete failure of the black-republican and absconding democratic politicians of the North to excite the hostility of the northern masses against he measure-the perfect unanimity of the South in its behalf-and the restive anxiety of the great body of the people everywhere for the immediate termination of the disgraceful Kansas broil and the adoption of the promptest means of exiling it forever from the floor of Congress-are great facts looming up above the dust and smoke of partisan clamor more and more clearly, conspicuously, and imposingly every day.

It is an exemplary spectacle to witness the chagrin nd dismay which the accumulating evidences of these facts are bringing upon the black-republican and apostate democratic coalitionists; and the encouragement they are affording to that great national party which, through evil and good report, in spite f enemies arrayed in all forms and combination and in the face of every odds against it, pursues always the even tenor of its way to certain ultimate success and honest, patriotic, and overwhelming riumph.

The victory which our national party is about t chieve, and which is heralded in advance by the advices which come from all points of the compass, will be one of the most signal that have illustrated its ong career of successes. The black-republican journalists are already mingling with their desperate lings at its great measure of peace before Congress onfessions of their inability to enlist the people in opposition to it. The refuse democratic politiians who have sloughed off from the national party to join the howling and rabid sectionalists, who have at length succeeded in insulting and cudgeling them into submission, are terrified at the prospect of the double disgrace that awaits them in defeat, and are exhibiting all the impotent animosity to the cause which they hate because they betrayed it, that foiled nalevolence could inspire.

We are not told in the fable that the viper which ought to sting the bosom which had warmed it into ife was the same which bit the file in impotent rage while undergoing capital punishment for its crime; but if analogies conduct to just conclusions we are warranted in believing it to have been the identical renomous and impotent reptile, from the fate and conduct which have attended the crime of those apostate politicians who have recently deserted and sought to betray the democratic cause.

The approaching triumph of the democratic party establishing its great measure of peace and good faith between sections will result no less in moral advantage to its own power and prestige than in practical good to the country. It will teach those apostate men who have deserted their party for their are not those which seem most thickly strewn with the fire-brands of popular excitement and clamor; but those which, however barren of these rank and combustible weeds, and however tardy, rugged, and difficult in appearance, lead in honest directions, to just ends, contemplating the broad catholic advantage and general peace and welfare of the whole country through the observances of good faith, mutual toleration and good-will.

It is said of the common law that it is the result of he aggregate wisdom of ages, and of an experience running back for a time whereof the memory of man unneth not to the contrary. It may be said of the policy of the democratic party of this country with equal truth, that it is the imbodiment of the catholic, patriotic, conservative sentiment of the general mind of the country, marking the general level of the cean of popular opinion-not at any particular moment of high excitement or of resulting depression. it may be, but for protracted periods and "in the long run.'

A temporary ebullition of popular feelings, fo ented by systematic falsehood and factious agencies, may overwhelm the democracy for a short time : but fact and truth, vindicating the sterling honesty and catholic wisdom of their policy, are always sure to assert their omnipotence sooner or ater, and establish the party more firmly than ever in the confidence of the country.

The arduous and disinterested four years' struggle which the democracy have just had to establish the principle of the sovereign sufficiency for all the puroses of local government of every State, whether lready admitted into the Union or in the act of organizing for that purpose, free from the intervention Congress; and their approaching triumph in the public lands, as follows, viz: uccess of their pending measure based on tha principle, will furnish another instance of the popuar power to be achieved by the honest, disinteres d, and unflinching advocacy of principle, in the face of fearful agitation and appaling clamor. In propor tion as the honor and triumph of the democracy sha he great, in this achievement, will the shame and disgrace of the apostates from their cause be crush-

We are indebted to J. L. Haynes, esq., of the Texas ouse of representatives, for a full set of the Texas legisninistration of Mr. Walker himself, what would it lative documents.

SHAKING IN THEIR SHOES.

The black-republicans are evidently alarmed at the In order to prove that the constitution is illegal, turn affairs have taken. A little while ago, when a that the delegates acted without authority, on the few disorganizers and would-be leaders went out of premises of Mr. Walker, it must first be shown that the democratic party and set up for themselves, they they derived their authority from the letter of in- were inclined to be jubilant, and talked with the conuctions and Mr. Walker's inaugural address. We fidence of men who imagined that victory was within do not see what the instructions and the address their grasp. But since the democratic masses have have to do with the question at all. They may be spoken out—since a voice has everywhere come up from the people endorsing and sustaining the President in his patriotic endeavors to settle the slavery agitation—the tone of the black-republican press has thority to bind them in opposition to their own undergone a very decided change. Greeley thinks the administration has probably gained at Washington by the apparent apathy at the North, and he calls that the deepest wrong of this whole matter is to be lustily for a series of earnest, animated anti-Lecompton meetings in the free States, and to his people in

Indiana he says:

"We entreat the republicans of Indiana to circulate the documents, call public meetings, and see that they are provided with effective speakers; to cultivate harmony in their own ranks, and extend an open, cordial hand to whoever may at any time be disposed to co-operate with them in securing justice to Kansas and extending the area of freedom. Let them at all times evince a readiness to let bygones be bygones, to meet every sincere advance half way, and to let no prejudice or bitterness of the past interfere with the duties and the efforts of the present." Indiana he says:

Poor Greeley! In the extremity of his fear that Kansas will become a State, and peace and quiet be secured to the country, he is willing and even anxious to extend the right hand of fellowship to doughfaces and traitors, as he has been in the habit of calling those northern men who have heretofore acted with the democratic party.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT.

In the course of his remarks in opposition to the admission of Kansas, made in the House one day last week, Mr. Morris, of Illinois, used the following language:

"I doubt whether there is a single northern democra on this floor who is sustaining the Lecompton outrag that does not feel he is stepping into his political grave and that a fearful retribution awaits him at home."

Had it been Mr. Morris's intention to pay the gen tlemen to whom he alludes a deserved compliment he could not have accomplished his purpose more effectually than he has done in the paragraph just quoted. There is no nobler spectacle, no stronger evidence of a man's honesty and trustworthiness than to see him, in obedience to his convictions of right, boldly asserting a principle and fearlessly dis charging his duty, in the face of political ruin and destruction. In this case we have only to regret that Mr. Morris has not had the moral courage to imitate the example of those to whose patriotism he, unconsciously, perhaps, has paid so well-deserved a

SOLITARY AND ALONE. -Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, the only southern senator who has even so much as intimated an intention to vote against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution; and if he does so, it will be in direct violation of the known wishes of a very large majority of his constituents, and in the teeth of the instructions of the legislature of his State. He stated in the Senate on Friday that, as at present advised, he should disre gard those instructions, but that further developments, further argument, and further light on the subject might work a change in his mind. Judging from his past course, the country has very little to hope from his promised reflections. It is his habit never to take his stand on a great question until the eleventh hour, and then invariably on the wrong

CONNECTICUT. - A FALSE DESPATCH EXPOSED

HARTFORD (Conn.) Feb. 26.

The black-republicans take great pains to misrepresent facts. They always misrepresent the democracy. Last evening the democratic primary meeting was held to ap-point delegates to the State and senatorial conventions. The democrats here, with very few exceptions, support th administration. There are a few Douglas men, and they are noisy. One of these made a speech in the meeting last evening on the Douglas side, and then his name was presented to the meeting as a candidate for State dele gate. He was voted down by an overwhelming major and a good Buchanan man was appoin this result that there had been a great Douglas triumph in Hartford! This is a specimen of black-republican de spatches. The public ought not to be deceived by them. nocracy of Connecticut will stand true to the

time the Kansas-negro question was settled, and that the best way to settle it is to admit Kansas as a State under the Lecompton constitution. That constitution reflects the will of those who voted to elect delegates to the constitutional convention. When we go beyond the ballot box for a decision of the people upon our organic law, we invoke the voice of a mob. It is not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions.

Rest assured that the democracy of Connecticut will

stand true to Mr. Buchanan, and that black-republican despatches are not reliable.

Yours, truly.

THE YRISSARI TREATY.

We find the following in the New York Times,

giving intelligence from Nicaragua:

The treaty concluded at Washington between the minister of Nicaragua and Secretary Cass, in November last, has been ratified by this government. The ratification will be accompanied, however, with instructions to the minister to endeavor to procure modifications and explications in many particulars in auphlemental articles. The treaty was some weeks under consideration in the assembly, and the final determination to make an unconditional ratification was probably hastened by the late news from the United States of new attempts on the part of Walker. Senor Yrisarri's letters, tauching the scale giving intelligence from Nicaragua: ditional ratification was probably hastened by the late news from the United States of new attempts on the part of Walker. Señor Yrisarri's letters, touching the probability of a new invasion of fillibusters, have much alarmed the people and government of the State. It is decided to appoint commissioners to the principal foreign powers, with a view to arrest what is apprehended to be the pending subversion of the State.

The steamer took on board at San Juan del Sur four passengers, one of whom, a deck passenger, is the bearer to Washington of the Yrissarri treaty.

PENSION BUREAU .- The following is an abstract of the business of the Pension Office for the last month, (February,) under the act of 3d March, 1855;

Number of applications for bounty land received-

To satisfy these warrants it will require acres of the

77,967	warrants	of	160	встен са	ch12,474,72
94.290			120		11,314,80
47,776		**	80		3,822,08
334	**	**	60	**	20,04
464		**	40	111	18,56
5		**	100	- 45	50
5	"	**	10	**	5
220,841					27,650,75

WATCHES .- M. W. GALT & BRO. offer an

Feb 28-3t 324 Penn. avenu

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC SIDE.

CALIFORNIA.

From our files of California papers we compile the fol-lowing summary of news, in addition to that given on

Sunday morning by telegraph:

Sunday morning by telegraph:

The main topics of news for the past fortnight have been the proceedings of the legislature, a multitude of suicides and bloody afrays, and a severe storm.

The legislature has done very little work; in fact, there is not much work for it to do. No important bill has yet been passed, though more than a month has elapsed since the commencement of the session.

A mania for committing suicide seemed to prevail at San Francisco. A paper of that city gives a list of nearly fifty persons who committed or finade an attempt to commit suicide, have suffered a violent death, or have been severely wounded in afrays. Two of the suicides created much sensation—Adolph F. Branda, confidential clerk in a large mercantile house, and a native of Norfolk, Va., on account of a small defalcation, and that of John Harrison, late under sheriff of San Francisco county, for an unknown cause.

rison, late under sheriff of San Francisco county, for an unknown cause.

A committee of the legislature had been to San Francisco making investigations about the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. No report had yet been published, and the result of the investigation was unknown.

Governor Weller had appointed a Mr. Brocklebank, his brother-in-law, to be his private secretary. He also nominated S. H. Brooks, of Stockton, to the office of State comptroller, but subsequently withdrew the nomination on account of the dissatisfaction expressed by the democratic members of the senate.

on account of the dissatisfaction expressed by the democratic members of the senate.

The next election of members of Congrass already begins to attract attention. Gov. Johnson, in his last message, recommended that the State be divided into two congressional districts, and that the year for electing members of Congrass be changed, so that they should be elected immediately preceding the time they take their seats. The legislature has not followed up the suggestion by any action. The Stockton Democrat gives the following formidable list of democratic candidates for a nomination. McKilben, Scott, Whitesides, (speaker of the assembly.) Van Voorhies, Brett, Pen. Johnston, Gallagher, Burch, Conness, McKinstry, Lent, Benham, Sprague, Geiger, Sherwood, Normon, Meredith, Lee, Ferguson, W. I. Frisbie, and Byland.

The Kansas question excites a good deal of comment

W. I. Frisbie, and Byland.

The Kansas question excites a good deal of comment from the political papers of the State. Nearly all of the democratic papers support the views of the President, and defend the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union. The people of California, of course, had seen only the President's annual message—not his special message on the Kansas question. A question having been raised as to the position of Gov. Weller, the San Francisco Globe states by authority that he "Example you want approximate." tates, by authority, that he "STANDS BY THE ADMINISTRA

rios."

The Globe publishes in full the letters written by the members of the cabinet to the Philadelphia meeting in December last, compliments them in detail, and remarks

"It is with the greatest gratification that we present these seven letters to the people of this State. They justify every line that we have written upon the subject, and prove that the issue involved is of that grave and important character which requires plain words, and which cannot be evaded by 'glittering generalities' or an absurd assumption of mock dignity."

The Globe also publishes Senator Green's speech in the United States Senate in reply to Senator Douglas, and speaks of it as follows:

"It is a document for the people, and will, just at this time, be read with the deepest interest. It is, in our opinion, one of the most able, convincing, overwhelming, satisfactory productions that ever emanated from the United States Senate, and will be so pronounced, we think, by every candid, unblased mind in the country."

A bill has been introduced into the senate fixing the rate of interest at 10 per cent., and allowing parties to agree in writing to pay any rate of interest not to exceed 15 per cent. 'It is with the greatest gratification that we presen

i per cent.

A joint committee of the two branches of the legisla ture have made a report in favor of calling a conventito amend the State constitution, and reported a bill effect that object.

cisco to the principal points in the northern and southern mines. By a branch line from Coloma, connexion has been established with Iowa Hill, Georgetown, Yanke Jim's, and Wisconsin Hill; and another from Downieville with Monte Cristo, St. Louis, and La Porte; from Benicia with Vallejo and Mare island.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Our advices from Washington are up to the 28th o Our addices from Washington are up to the 28th of January, at which time there appears to have been a great excitement throughout the Territory relative to the interference of the United States army officers at Fort Steilacount to prevent the execution of Leschi, the Indian chief, convicted of murder and sentenced by the supreme court to be hung on the 22d of January. Leschi had been confined at Fort Steilacoom in the guard-house for more than a year past, having been found guilty of the murder of Col. Moses, the former inspector of customs, and it was supposed that his execution would take place at the fort. A petition signed by the friends of Leschi had been presented to the governor requesting his pardon. A remon-A petition signed by the friends of Leschi had been pre-sented to the governor requesting his pardon. A remon-strance also had been sent to the governor by the citizens of the Territory against the petition, and praying that the decision of the supreme court be confirmed. Gov. McMullin decided not to interfere with the course of justice, and the warrant for the execution was duly issued.

issued.

It appears that the United States commissioner, Batcheldor, suttler at Fort Stellacoom, issued a warrant against the sheriff and his deputy on the charge of selling whiskey to the Indians, under which they, on the day set apart for the execution of Leschi, were arrested, and prevented from carrying the sentence of the court into effect. The warrant for arrest was issued on the testimony of an Indian.

The greatest is likely at the sentence of the court into effect.

with a single exception, were parties to the transaction hung in effigy the commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Casey The territorial legislature on the following day passed as

act authorizing the supreme court to appoint another time for the execution of the murderer Leschi. On the 6th of January the legislative assembly passed resolutions strongly condemnatory of the conduct of cer-tain United States officers stationed at Fort Walla-Walla tain United States officers stationed at Fort Walla-Walla in driving off certain American citizens from their claims under pretence that the said claims were located in In dian territory.

On the 12th of January a resolution was passed tender

On the 12th of January a resolution was passed tendering the unqualified thanks of the legislature of Washington to Governor Curry, of Oregon Territory, for "the
able, manly, and truthful defence made by him in his
last annual message to the legislature of Oregon concerning the late volunteer organizations of the two Territories as opposed to the hostile movements of the Indians
in the field against our citizens; and that the opinions
entertained by the executive of Oregon concerning Gen.
Wool, and all other aiders and abettors who sympathized
with his emissions and movements are hereby and great with his opinions and movements, are hereby endorsed by this legislature, and that the entire past volunteer organization of both Territories has the thanks of this

organization of both Territories has the thanks of this legislature for the services performed by them."

The winter had been very pleasant; but little snow had fallen, and at the last accounts the weather was unusually mild. Our correspondent writes that he has not seen this winter any ice thicker than common window

seen this winter any ice thicker than common window glass.

Governor Douglas, of Vancouver's Island, has issued a proclamation forbidding all persons from digging gold within the British territory in the vicinity of Frazer's river, Thompson's river, and the adjacent country, without first obtaining a license from him at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and warns all trespassers that they will be prosecuted "both criminally and civilly as the law allows." The cost of a license is twenty-one shillings sterling, and will designate the place where, and the amount of land, the holder of the license is entitle to dig.

It is understood that the gold mines in the vicinity of Fort Colville are paying well, and that the mines of Washington Territory can be too easily and profitably warked to render it necessary for our citizens to go over the boundary into the British possessions, and be obliged to obtain licenses of Gov. Douglas.

The business of the Territory increases rapidly, and it is anticipated that the coming season will begin to develop some of the vast resources of the country.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

There is nothing of any interest from Nicaragua. The republic of Costa Rica is devoting its attention to the improvement of roads, and many advantages already are felt from the improved means of intercommunication. Col. Don Francisco Alvarado, who abandoned Castillo Viejo to the fillibusters, without making any resistance whatever, has been sentenced to the degradation of four years confinement in the port of Moin. The sentence has not been confirmed by the superior court.

President Carrera, of Guatemala, had been on a tour in Los Altos, and returned to the capital on the 18th of January. The cholera had generally disappeared from the country.

the country.

The legislature of San Salvador met on the 22d of January, when President Campo delivered his message.

It opens with a review of the campaign in Nicaragua, and touches lightly on Gen. Barrios's attempted revolution. He recommends a revision of the civil and penal codes, and suggests that the task should be entrusted to a commission. The public revenue is declared to be in a flourishing state, and the State debt is now so reduced that he hopes it will be paid off in three years. The commerce of the country has increased, and certain restrictions have been taken off.

The President congratulates Congress that the country is on the best terms with the other Central American States and with all foreign nations. The claims of seme foreigners for money due since the time of the federal government have been paid off, and the rest will be settled in a short time.

The President gives the following favorable account of the progress of the country:

The President gives the following favorable account of the progress of the country:

The progress of the country, Messrs. Representatives, is a true progress. Notwithstanding the misfortunes of the last six years, we have been able to improve our le-gislation, our ports, our roads, and our productions of revenue are increasing every year, but what is most satis-factory is that the customs of the people keep pace with the general progress. Thus, every year that passes leaves behind for succeeding ones new elements of order and prosperity.

prosperity;
In another place he says: If I don't mistake, Salvado in another piace he says: If I don't mistake, Salvador is the only portion of the Spanish American continent that can boast to-day that none of its sons eat the bitter bread of banishment. A letter from San Salvador, dated on the 28th of Janu-

ary, says:
The Spanish Δmerican alliance question seems to at The Spanish American alliance question seems to attract very little attention in this country, probably on account of the doubts entertained of its being carried into effect. Still less do they seem inclined for a confederation of the five republics, upon the grounds that Salvador and Costa Rica, the two best governments and most thriving States, would be compelled to impoverish themselves in order to support their lazy and thriftless neighbors of Nicaragua and Honduras.

The government of Salvador is devoting its attention to the roads and bridges throughout the State. This is a good move, and will well reward the attention given them, particularly in a country like Salvador, which presents every element necessary for developing its resources.

sents every element necessary for developing its resources excepting capital; land and labor reasonable, and the people decile and willing to work. What more is want ing, excepting the capital necessary to make a comm

Coffee planting on a grand scale is going on in the de partments of Sonsonate and Santa Ana. The number of trees planted in these places is computed at 3,000,000. This is owing to the interest taken by the government in this product, and also to the fact that Salvador is, with out doubt, blessed with the most liberal and best-regula

The democratic central committee of Oregon have is sued a call for a State convention, to be held at Salem on Tuesday, the 16th day of March, 1858, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by the democracy at the June election in 1858, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it

fore it.

The Jacksonville Herald, noticing this call, says:

'This will be by far the most important democratic convention which has ever yet been held in the Territory. Aside from the nomination of candidates for offices under the new organization—which will be a matter of no slight importance in itself—many interesting matters may be expected to come before the convention for determination. The party lines must be strictly drawn, so that we may be enabled to see who are with us and who against us. A standard of policy must be distinctly anagainst us. A standard of policy must be distinctly an-nounced, a platform of principles must be distinctly af-firmed, once for all, upon which the democratic party in Oregon must stand for the future. We have now too many democratic creeds, or rather too many different in-terpretations of the democratic creed. Let us have one upon which we can all agree."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

We published in the Union of Sunday morning a tele raphic summary of the news received by the steamshi America, which left Liverpool on the 13th ult. She ex perienced heavy weather during the whole passage, and was etained for nine hours to the southeast of Sable island

the morning of the America's departure says :

The telegraphic despatch from London to Liverpool on

The funds have steadily maintained the firm quotation The funds have steadily maintained the firm quotations of yesterday. The transactions were not numerous, but there is a general tending to an increase of animation. In foreign exchanges this afternoon the rate of Hamburg was lower, while Paris and Amsterdam were about the same as at the last post. Nearly £80,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day.

In the House of Commons on the 12th, Sir Geo. Grey said that the evidence offered by the French government of the complicity of Ledru Rollin, and others, in Pianori's attempt upon the life of the Emperor, was insufficient to

attempt upon the life of the Emperor, was insufficient to justify proceedings against those parties, and that the British government had declined to interfere. Lord Pal-merston explained that, so far from Louis Napoleon hav-

merston explained that, so far from Louis Napoleon having paid the legacy bequeathed by Napoleon the First to Cantillon, for an attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, an application for it had been rejected, on the ground that the testator must have been in a state of mental aberration when he made the bequest. A part of the bequest was made under the Bourbon regime.

Lord Palmerston moved for leave to bring in his new India bill, for the transfer of the government of India from the Indian Company to the Crown. He explained that what the bill proposed was confined to changes in the administration and organization of the company, which it was intended should in future be centred in the imperial government. The alterations proposed were to be as little as was consistent with the object the government had in view, viz: to make the advisors of the Crown responsible for the government of India. It was proposed to abolish the court of directors, and in lieu thereof to establish a comeil, to be mainly composed of persons who had been in India or who knew Indian affairs well; the council to consist of eight persons, to go out in rotation every two years.

out in rotation every two years.

The "News" says that a meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad was held on the Illth; Mr. Osborne, president of the company, was present. The appointment of Mr. Fisheras auditor was confirmed. appointment of Mr. Fisher as auditor was communed. Resolutions were passed recommending the directors not to enter into any fresh engagements without previously submitting them to the shareholders in public meeting. FRANCE.

Marshall Valliant, Minister of War, has resigned. He will be succeeded by Gen. Neil. Count Valenski will go ambassador to London, and Persigny will return to France to take a seat in the privy council.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a gain of nearly 13,000,000 francs, and an additional gain of nearly 19,000,000 in the country branches.

ITALY. The trial of the prisoners charged with complicity in the Cagliari affair was progressing slowly. One English prisoners is said to have become insane. DENMARK.

A motion has passed by 44 to 7 in the legislative cour

SWEDEN. The Swedish Chambers have rejected the project of the government for the fortification of Stockholm, and also the project of a law for increased religious toleration.

A letter states that a violent earthquake was felt at Yrkoutsk, a town situated to the west of Iake Barkal, in Siberia. The shock was so great that it extended as far as Krahokta, on the frontiers of China.

The revolt in Hessergovina is said to have termina ted by the Christians laying down their arms and dis Fund Pacha is to be the Turkish plenipotentiary at the

THE Coral Island—a Tale of the Pacific Ocean.
By Robert M. Ballantyne, author of Hudson Bay, &c. illustrated. \$1.25.
Ungava—a Tale of the Esquinnaux Land. By Ballantyne; with illustrations by the author. \$1.25.
The Better Way, or, What 40 I Live For. By Miss Ballantyne. 50 The Roby Family; or, Battling with the World. By A. L. O. E. 50

The Roby Family: or, Battling with the Works
cents.
Flora; or, Self Deception. Ry A. L. O. E. 50 cents.
For sale at
Feb 27—4t

Bookgiore, four doors from 9th street.
[Int StarkStates]

THE Belle of Washington—a true story of the
affectione. Ry Mrs. N. P. Lazecile.
The Three Beauties. Ry Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.
Just published, and for sale by
Yeb 27

FRANCE TAYLOR.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. J. P. Henderson, the new senator from Texas, the cessor of the late Gen. Rusk, appeared in the Senst

sterday morning, and took the usual oath of office The San Francisco Globe is authorized to say that Gov

A Buffalo paper says that the leading republicans of

Utica, N. Y., are signing a letter asking Mr. Matteson to resign his seat in the House of Representatives. Numerous applications have been made to the Califor

nia legislature for the change of the names of individuals. In approving one of these bills, Gov. Weller indulges in the following argumentum ad hominens "The executive, I am sure, can spend his time much more profitably than in examining bills passed to gratify the taste or fancy of men and women in regard to names. As the males in this State far exceed in number the females, it is hoped that this portion of our population will not find it necessary to resort to the legislature or to the courts in order to change their names."

ARMY INTELLIGENCE

We glean from the California papers the subjoined pa graphs of army news :

The inhabitants of Los Angelos, fearing that the Mormons might make a foray on the southern counties of California, had applied to General Clarke for protection. It is reported that two companies of infantry would be control to San Barrasillos.

It is reported that two companies of infantry would be sent to San Bernardino.

We learn that Captain Loesar, who has been stationed at the Mission San Diego, will leave on the arrival of the steamer for San Bernardino with his company, and that the force to be stationed at that point will not be less than two hundred men. Major Wise, who is now on his way down here by land with his company of dragoons, will take command at the Mission.—San Diego Herald.

Lyss's Expanation Party.—Mr. Peacock, an attache of the Colorado exploring party, under Lleut. Ives, arrived here on Monday, on his way to San Francisco. He left the party all well at the Big Cafion of the Colorado. We understand the object of his mission to be to obtain

We understand the object of his mission to be to obtain an additional force, as an escort, from General Clarke The party had not met with any obstruction in their pro-gress, but it was thought prudent to strengthen their numbers as they approached the territory of the Mor-mons.—Los Angelos Star.

LIEUT. BEALE. Lieut. Beale left here in the ber of the week, on his return over the lately-surveyed wagor road. He travelled with a pack train and about fourtee camels. Major Blade, with his dragoons, was in waiting for him at the Cajon Pass, and the party immediately seout on their journey to the Colorado.—Los Angelos Star.

The San Antonio (Texas) Herald of the 15th ulth announces the arrival at that place of the following named army officers within a few days previous:

Capt. Newton C. Givens, 2d dragoons; Major Earl Van Dorn, Lieut. James E. Harrison, and Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, 2d cavalry; Lieut. Col. Gouv. Morris, Major Sidney Bur-bank, Captain John H. King, Captain R. L. Granger, Captain William E. Prince, Captain James W. Caldwell, Captain Stephen D. Carpenter, Lieut. T. A. Washington, Lieut. George A. Williams, and Lieut. Walter Jones, 1st infentry.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed in Arkansas and Texas on account of the withdrawal of the troops from the western frontiers of those States. The Fort Smith Times

The whole line west of Arkansas and Texas is to be left The whole line west of Afkanasa and Texas is to be left unprotected. The forts are all to be vacated, and a distance of one thousand miles of the frontier of these two States, with the largest Indian population on their borders in the United States, is left entirely defenceless.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The United States ship John Adams, which arrived at Valparaiso on the 17th of December last, after a voyage of forty-four days from Panama, sailed on the 12th of January on her return voyage, via Cape Horn, to the United States. Officers and crew well.

Lieut. Wm. N. Jeffers, U. S. navy, returned to New York from Honduras in the Moses Taylor. Lieutenant Jeffers has been occupied as agent of the Honduras Interoceanic railway since the place was left vacant by the demise of G. R. Gliddon. He has made a careful trigonometrical survey of that part of the great Bay of Fon seca bordering on Honduras, with the view of ascertain ing the best points for the Pacific terminus of the road, and with the most satisfactory results.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur, Capt. Thatcher, remained at Panama on the 19th of February. Crew all

The steam-frigate Merrimae was daily expected at Panama on the 19th ult.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DESPATOR.]

The President Sustained. HARRISBURG, March 1.—The Dauphin county democratic convention reassembled to-day at the court hous at the call of the chairman of the county committee Resolutions were adopted sustaining the President's course on the Kansas question by a vote of forty-eight to two

From Havana.

New York, Feb. 28.—The steamer Empire City, from New Orleans, with dates to the 20th, arrived this after-

noon.

The Empire City also brings Havana dates of the 23d.
The Spanish frigate Belen and the steam frigate Beznezuela sailed on the 23d from Havana, as was reported, for Vera Cruz.
Sugar was quiet. Molasses firm. Exchange tending downward. Freights lower.

Another Rumor of Mormon Emigration Sr. Louis, March 1.—The Leader learns from Father Desmet, a Catholic missionary, that there is a perfectly practicable route from Salt Lake to the British possessions on the north, and he gives it as his conviction that the Mormons intend to leave their present location and pro-ceed to New Caledonia, in British America, where they will settle at the base of the Portage mountains near the 49th parallel of letting.

F.om Utah.

New York, March 1.—The Tribune's Utah correspondent states that three prisoners who have recently been released by the Mormons say that the latter are preparing an expedition for the interception of Capt. Marcy on his return from New Mexico. Their object is to seize War in Dominica Closed.

New York, March 1.—Advices from St. Domingo to January 7 state that Bacz had concluded to surrender, and that as soon as the articles of capitulation were ratified Santana would be installed President. Gang of Counterfeiters Cantured

LAFAYETTE, (Ind.,) Feb. 28.—The United States marshal made a descent yesterday upon a gang of counterfeiters, arrested ten or twelve, and captured a large amount of bogus coin. The gang has infested the vicinity for a

Nxw York, March 1.—Cotton has advanced † cent—sales of 3,000 bales; Uplands middling, 12‡. Flow is quiet—sales of 7,000 barrels; State, \$4 a \$4 30. Wheat is very dull—sales unimportant, and prices nominal. Corn is unsettled—sales of 42,000 bushels; southern Corn is unsettled—sales of 42,000 bushels; southern white, 66 a 68 cents; yellow, 66 a 68 cents; yellow, 66 a 68 cents pork is drooping; mess, \$16 25 a \$16 40. Beef is firm—western repacked, \$11 50 a \$13 30. Lard is buoyant at 9 a 9 a cents. Whiskey is firm at 22 a cents for Ohio. Groceries are quiet—Orleans sugar, 4 a 6 a cents; Porto Rico, 6 a 6 a cents; molasses, (Orleans,) 39 cents. Spirits turpentine heavy at 45 a 46 cents. Rosin firm at \$1 47 a. Rice is quiet.

HAIR JEWELRY .- M. W. GALT & BRO. call

N EW LAMP AND OII, STORE, opposite Brownus Hotel. The undersigned is now prepared to formish the public with sperm and lard oils, campbene, spirit gas, and glass and metal lamps of every description and price.

PROF. MACLEOD'S boarding and day school for young lattes, 300 F street between 11th and 12th.